

FOR AND AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

Senator Lexow's Committee of Inquiry Sat in Brook- lyn City Hall.

Loyal League Citizens Presented Their Ablest Champions Against Union.

Ex-Mayor Boody and Representative Merchants Spoke for the Greater Metropolis.

PATRICK GLEASON'S POSITIVE VIEWS.

Doesn't See Why the Question Should Be Submitted Again, for Everybody Who Voted in 1894 Knew What He Wanted.

The adherents and opponents of the Greater New York plans had their first encounter before the sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Cities in the Common Council Chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday. This sub-committee was appointed last Tuesday to gather information on the subject of consolidation generally and the Greene bill in particular.

This committee consists of Senators Clarence Lexow, chairman; George W. Brush, Brooklyn; Thomas F. Grady, New York; Assemblymen Austin, New York; Koenig, Albany; O'Grady, Monroe; Wells, Onondaga; and McKee, Brooklyn. All were present yesterday except Assemblyman O'Grady. Sergeant-at-Arms Reinhart, of the Assembly, served in that capacity at this hearing.

The committee arrived shortly before 11 o'clock. Previous to that time the members of both factions had gathered in such numbers that the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A large delegation was there from the Consolidated League, headed by President James Matthews. With him were such well-known Brooklynites as Stephen Griswold, George W. Chauncey, James Lynch, Rufus L. Scott, N. J. Sprague, Cornelius Donnellon, Max Lang, Edward F. Linton, Russell Parker, Frank Bailey, John Winslow, Abraham Abraham, Herman Liebman, Henry Offerman, G. L. Morse, Henry Roth, Sanders Shanks and S. C. Kendall.

The anti-consolidationists were also out in force. In their party were, among others, W. C. Redfield, W. C. Spellman, Henry Hentz, Alexander Cameron, J. S. Brownson, Robert D. Benedict, C. C. Skilton, Thomas T. Peters and William Berri. These gentlemen represent the most active element of the opposition to joining the two cities, and are members of the League of Loyal Citizens, an organization pledged to preserve Brooklyn's unity. Jesse Fuller, W. N. Dykman and Joseph Davis, all strong anti-consolidationists, were also there. Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, dropped in during the forenoon session to see what was going on.

MR. LEXOW'S OPENING ADDRESS.
Chairman Lexow rapped for order at 11:10 o'clock. Official Stenographer Shagness took his seat next to the chairman, and Senator Brush sat at the latter's left side. The other members of the committee were seated at the clerk's desk. Mr. Lexow opened his address by requesting the gentlemen to stop smoking and asking them not to applaud, or in other ways show approval or disapproval of any remarks.

"The Committee on Inquiry will now begin its session," said he. "We have determined to follow the usual legislative custom, and will give those opposed to the bill of consolidation the first opportunity to be heard. Those in favor of the bill will then have an opportunity to present their arguments."

"In order best to serve the convenience of everybody, we will divide the sessions of to-day and to-morrow into two parts. The morning session in each case will be devoted to the opponents of the bill, and the afternoon sessions to those in favor of the bill. I will say that the opponents of the bill will be expected to raise all points of referendum and re-submission, as well as simple opposition to consolidation."

"I would suggest that as the opponents of the bill will be asked questions from time to time, at least some of the champions of the measure listen to the arguments brought out."

In answer to questions by Mr. Dykman, Chairman Lexow said that in speaking of the Consolidation bill he referred to the Greene bill, which provides for the consolidation of Greater New York. Mr. Lexow said further that the committee would hear all that were organized for and against the measure, as well as individual citizens who wished to express opinions on the subject. The morning and afternoon sessions were limited to two hours' duration each.

MR. BENEDICT'S LONG ARGUMENT.
Mr. Redfield acted as master of ceremonies for the anti-consolidationists. He introduced Robert D. Benedict, who spoke in favor of re-submitting the question of consolidation to the popular vote of the people of Brooklyn. He said:

"I am opposed to the consolidation of the two cities for many reasons. First, it is impossible under the present constitution of this State to abolish county lines. A result of consolidation would be that parts of the city would be in different counties. It follows that the Boards of Supervisors in New York and Kings counties would have to be re-established to comply with the constitutional requirement that there shall be a Board of Supervisors in every county in a city. All the financial affairs of the two counties would have to be committed to the care of the supervisors of the two counties mentioned. That would be dangerous for good and economical government."

Senator Grady here said:

"That notion of the Constitution is covered in this case by the fact that the Board of Aldermen of New York have certain powers as supervisors, which make such an additional body unnecessary. Is that not so?"

"Such a body would be necessary," said Mr. Benedict, "because the Constitution provides that for cities, whose limits are in more than one county, a board of supervisors shall control the finances of those counties. I do not say that the bill will be unconstitutional. I have always said that a city of that kind could be made under the Constitution, but I have also always claimed that I did not believe anybody who understood what the result would be in favor of such a city."

CITY AND COUNTY CONFLICT.

Another provision of the Constitution

relates to the limitation of debt. It provides that the debt creating power of a city be limited to ten per cent of its assessed valuation of real estate. The limitations of a county are the same. Where a city and county are of the same limits, it provides that the power of the county to make a debt shall cease. It follows, therefore, that if the limits of a county and city are not the same, each can create a debt of ten per cent of the assessed valuation.

Mr. Benedict then referred at length to the provision of the Constitution which provides that legislation affecting cities must be submitted to the Mayor of the city interested, who has certain veto powers under the Constitution. He wanted to know who would look after Brooklyn's interests in that respect if the two cities should be consolidated on January 1, 1898, as the Greene bill provides. The bill, he said, made no mention of a charter or provision for the election of a Mayor for the new city.

"Don't you believe," asked the chairman, "that this can be cared for by future legislation? That a Mayor could be elected for the greater city in 1897?"

It was then explained for Mr. Benedict's benefit that Brooklyn will have its Mayor until January 1, 1898, and that the city would be amply protected in that respect.

"We say that it would not be wise," continued Mr. Benedict, "to substitute for the two governments of these two cities a government of one city by the people of the whole territory. This territory which is now embraced in Brooklyn is large enough for men within it of all classes to have their interests represented by their own officers and looked after by them. We think they are assured of much better government under the present conditions than under the vastly enlarged territory proposed."

IGNORANT OF THE LAW.

"Regarding the opposition to a re-submission of the question on the ground that it has been voted on by the people, I want to say that any man who raises that objection is ignorant of the law under which that vote was taken, or he is ignorant of the difference between opinion and determination. The vote on that question was a mere request for an opinion."

Mr. Benedict further argued that the question of consolidation was not thoroughly discussed before it was voted upon. Fully one-third of the voters did not vote on it. Neither party, he said, desired to discuss it, and individuals who wanted information on the subject had to get it by their own efforts.

Senator Grady stated that the character of the vote of 1894 was regarded by the Legislature to be as solemn and decisive as could well be taken. Mr. Benedict concluded with an earnest protest against wiping Brooklyn off the map.

City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White was next introduced by Mr. Redfield. Mr. White, after telling of his life-long residence in Brooklyn and business interests in New York, said:

"Let me first of all point out that while at Albany the issue of consolidation appears to be paramount, in Brooklyn it is the issue of re-submission that is most discussed. The people here recognize that in the registered vote of 1894, a little more than one-third of the voters voted for consolidation. A couple of hundred less were against and almost an equal number did not vote at all. That in itself was an evidence that the question was not understood and that the vote was not as full nor as reliable as it should have been. It is well known that many who voted for consolidation have either changed their views or consider that vote as not being conclusive. The Senator from Brooklyn is one, ex-Mayor Schieren is another and Alderman

Leich is still another. They are ardently in favor of re-submission."

"Let me say, also, inasmuch as real estate interests are to be represented here, that I am a considerable taxpayer myself, that I represent other taxpayers here, near to me in interests and in blood, and as taxpayers we are opposed to consolidation and in favor of re-submission. On that subject I am, perhaps, not improper if I should say a word of the resources of Brooklyn as I have found them after two years in office in the Department of City Works. I confess when I took that office in the financial condition in which the city was placed I had my doubts whether Brooklyn could make the improvements necessary in a long term of years. It is right and proper for me to say that with reasonable care and improvements will be made in proper and reasonable time, much more quickly than if the city were joined to the larger city of New York."

We have completed the Wallabout Market for \$1,200,000, have wiped off several hundred thousand dollars of arrears, besides three millions of indebtedness to the Government. We have built more granite paved streets in a year than are to be found in New York to the Harlem. We have built more schoolhouses than the city of Brooklyn ever saw before. In one year we have added 11,000 sittings. The amount already appropriated and available for 1896 will secure a still greater increase. In every respect we are far ahead of New York. In the Park Department we are far ahead. I have come to the conclusion that the necessary improvements on this side of the river will progress more rapidly if we remain independent than if we were joined."

WANTS THE DOUBT SETTLED.

"Not only do the people who previously voted against consolidation desire to record their votes in the same way again at an election when a full vote could be had, but in addition to that at least one-half of those who voted for consolidation in 1894 desire that the question be re-submitted in order that there may be no doubt that the will of the majority of the people has been expressed. Some ask for it because they have changed their minds, and some want it simply because they wish to see fair play."

Chairman Lexow asked Mr. White if he wanted to have another vote in order to defeat consolidation. To this Mr. White replied that he wanted to give the people another chance, as some of them had changed their minds and others wanted it for fair play.

Mr. Redfield next introduced ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, who said:

"I have but one point to speak on this morning. That is the re-submission of this question. I take it for granted that the people of Brooklyn have a right to vote on the question of taking away their charter. It's an American sentiment that they should have that right. Charters are usually taken away because they have been violated. I suppose that the committee doesn't desire to assume the office of Attorney-General of this State and propose to argue the right to take away Brooklyn's charter without the consent of the Brooklyn people. It is said that the opinion has been expressed that the charter can be taken away. I've no doubt that the vote of 1894 was merely an expression of opinion. I don't care what force or what degree of force you attribute to that vote. My point is that that vote has no force beyond the Legislature of 1894. It was for them to say whether that expression of opinion was of sufficient force to attempt to pass an act consolidating these two cities. I say plainly that when that Legislature declined or failed to pass that act the matter was settled, so far as the vote was concerned."

Alderman W. R. Walkley was the next speaker. He said that Brooklyn is to-day one of the best governed cities in the Union, and he believed that three-quarters of its citizens were against consolidation. HINRICHS LOOKS FOR CONFUSION.

Collector of Arrears of Taxes Fred W. Hinrichs, the next speaker, was frequently applauded. He said:

"I remember that you, Mr. Chairman, sat with me in a school room in Brooklyn, when you laid the foundation for that career which has been of so much honor to you. I believe there is no question that Brooklyn people do not wish consolidation. They have learned better—they have passed through the juvenile period of education."

"Now I would speak of consolidation generally. I occupy the office of Collector of Arrears of Taxes, and we found after consolidation of county towns and the city that three officers are selling the same property—the County Treasurer, the State Treasurer and I want to sell it for arrears of taxes. Now one sale wipes out all the others. When it comes to this proposed imperial combination, matters will be still more confused. There was no consolidation ever proposed like it. You cannot effect it in one, two or three years. You want a commission with knowledge of law, a commission that will sit for several years and that will be well paid. The present commission has not the experience. It is not paid, and cannot devote the time and attention to the great subject needs. Even Mayor Schieren, who had studied the question, saw this point. This commission has on it as a member Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, who is approaching the end of his career. Just so with Mr. Green, who is also on the commission. Both have been very useful men, but it needs younger men. I ask you to pause before recommending legislation. Study taxes. You couldn't reach a knowledge of the subject in six months. Lack of information and complexities like this might cause the loss of millions of dollars to New York and Brooklyn. The present bill must be repudiated."

United States District-Attorney Jesse Johnson followed, and urged that a union of such important cities as New York and Brooklyn should not be rushed through. Recess was then taken for an hour.

CONSOLIDATION MEANS LIVING.

The consolidationists had their inning when the hearing was resumed at 3 o'clock. James Matthews introduced the speakers. He first presented Abraham Abraham, a dry goods merchant. Mr. Abraham began his address by handing up a petition signed by eight of the most influential business men in Brooklyn. The petition is brief and reads as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New York:

The undersigned merchants of the City of Brooklyn respectfully urge the passage of a bill consolidating Brooklyn City with New York City, providing among other things for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and uniform valuations for the purposes of taxation.

"The men who signed that petition," said Mr. Abraham, "are all deeply interested in Brooklyn's welfare, and they represent the largest interests in Brooklyn. I believe that Brooklyn's resources are about exhausted. The revenue is not sufficient to cover the expenses of caring for so large an area."

"The opposition to consolidation seems to be confined to a coterie of sentimentalists, who have not advanced a single valid argument against consolidation. It is a base libel on the intellects of those who voted for the measure to say that they did not know what they were voting for."

BROOKLYN LIKE A BIG STORE.

"Brooklyn can be likened to a big store, owned by a man who hasn't capital enough to run the business. He wisely takes in a partner and makes a success of the institution. That's Brooklyn's case. We need New York's capital and will give in return the advantages of our territory."

Rufus L. Scott, in answer to the claims of the anti-consolidationists, said:

"The subject was thoroughly—yes, exhaustively—discussed before it was voted upon by the people. It was discussed in the newspapers, and by lawyers, ministers, merchants and all kinds of people. All the Brooklyn papers, and the leader of the Democracy here were against it. The people, however, were for it and carried it, despite all opposition. It was a marvelous victory."

Mr. Scott here submitted clippings from the Brooklyn papers of October, 1894, in which they referred to the "burning question" of the hour.

"The vote on this question," continued Mr. Scott, "was larger in proportion to total vote than on any similar measure in the history of the State of New York. It was 77 per cent of the total vote cast. There is absolutely no considerable sentiment against consolidation in Brooklyn. Individuals may think there is, but they believe their voices to be more far-reaching than they are. A call for a meeting was issued after the election of 1894, and was signed by 70 prominent Brooklynites. After extensive advertising just 124 persons attended to fight consolidation."

"If there is any difference between re-submission of a question of opinion and of a question of candidate I don't know of it."

Senator Brush asked: "In the last election did not one of the candidates for Mayor endorse consolidation and the other oppose it?"

"Mr. Grout was outspoken for consolidation and the other was as dumb as an oyster."

SHEPARD'S ATTITUDE.

"What was Shepard's attitude?" asked the Chairman.

"If anybody can find that out, I can't."

"How is it that the Board of Aldermen voted unanimously for re-submission?" Mr. Brush asked.

"I never knew of an office-holder who wanted to vote himself out of office."

"Why do you oppose re-submission, if you think there is no change of opinion?"

"Because it is against the principles of our government, against common sense, and because it's revolutionary."

Frank Bailey, president of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, presented a lot of statistics to show that Brooklyn had increased wonderfully in prosperity and in the valuation of its property since the opening of the Bridge, which gave it better means of communication with New York.

"We have gone as far as we can in that respect," said he. "Our property is now taxed at 80 per cent of its assessed value, and you can buy hundreds of pieces of property for less than its assessed value. Big financial institutions will not lend money in Brooklyn at the same rates as on New York property, and most of them will not lend money at all on Brooklyn property."

Question by Chairman—"Do you believe that consolidation will do away with that financial embargo?"

"Yes; unquestionably."

"I have no doubt that Brooklyn would again vote in favor of consolidation if the question were re-submitted, but how about New York? Would New York be willing to offer us her aid again if once we declined it?"

In answer to Senator Grady Mr. Bailey said he did not believe that consolidation would largely increase the value of Brooklyn property at once, but it would make its value stable.

EX-MAYOR BOODY TALKS TO THE POINT.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody said:

"I never knew of any movement for a great effort that did not meet with opposition. There was great opposition years ago to furnishing Brooklyn with a water plant. Stranahan met great opposition in his efforts to give Brooklyn a park. The same spirit of loyalty and duty which moved him then moves him now in this

cause. This is not at all a sentimental question or a theory. It is a condition of vital importance. It has been said that before New York and Brooklyn are wedded to be sure that the bride is willing. We are living together to all intents and purposes, let us be united in honorable wedlock."

"We live by the side of a greater city. We have not and cannot have the institutions of the greater city. We cannot have a custom house, a clearing house, exchanges and all such things. To be a great city we must either have them or unite with a city that has them, remembering that we help to make and sustain them."

We are part and parcel of New York. Let it not be said that the only division between the two cities is the narrow stream of water. It is wider, to be sure, than the Thames, or the Seine, but it is no greater achievement for us to bridge the East River now than it was for London or Paris to bridge their streams half a century ago."

"You cannot get taxable property here in Brooklyn. It must be found around the parts of trade. New York has it. New York is willing to spend large sums of money to provide means of transportation for its citizens. One quarter of that amount of money would build three bridges across the East River."

"See the crowds now struggling to New York and back every day and see how our interests are intermingled. You cannot draw a line anywhere. This question involves not only the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, but the entire country as well. I hope your committee will help to bring the two cities together to be eventually the empire city of the world."

THE RAFFERTYS AND SCHMITTMEYERS.

Brewer H. B. Schaarmann made a brief but convincing argument. He began by saying that New York ought to beg Brooklyn's pardon for trying to make her a large and prosperous community.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that a lot of people want this question re-submitted. I never saw a poker player with a bad hand who wouldn't like a new deal. But it's a bad principle. The opponents of consolidation are such for selfish reasons. They own property around the City Hall, and if the latter is abolished they are afraid their property will diminish in value. But out in the Eastern District, where I live, you'll find the Raffertys and Schmittmeyers, with their small property holdings, red-hot for consolidation. They want the New Yorkers to come over and tenant their little rooms."

"Why do you object to a re-submission of the question?" asked Senator Brush.

"Because that would be undermining the fundamental principles of our Government."

President J. G. Jenkins, of the First National Bank, presented a petition similar to the one offered by Mr. Abraham. It was signed by all but three of the financial institutions of Brooklyn. Mr. Jenkins also spoke briefly in favor of consolidation.

Marshall S. Driggs, president of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, told how Williamsburg had been improved by its consolidation with Brooklyn, forty years ago. General George W. Wingate was the last speaker. He endorsed the Greene bill as an individual.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. The session to-day will be held in Part IV, Supreme Court, instead of in the Common Council Chamber.

MAYOR GLEASON FOR UNION.

Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, is an advocate of Greater New York first, last and all the time, but he nevertheless will keep his eye upon the committee of which Mr. Lexow is chairman, and of which Dr. Parkhurst and a great many other persons have become distrustful.

The big Mayor is not distrustful as yet.

"I haven't been asked to appear before this commission," said he yesterday, "but I intend that they shall hear me. I have something to say, and will say it before the gentlemen adjourn to New York. I dropped in to look at the proceedings to-day, but did not have much time to linger. I do not know just what they are going to do, but if a commission is appointed I want to be one of that body to represent the interests of the people of this city. The people of Long Island City voted for consolidation, and I approved it, and have raised my voice in its behalf. Why, I would approve of the consolidation of Long Island City with New York even if the original scheme of Greater New York were a failure."

"So Senator Hill says that Platt has a scheme to capture and control all the departments in the combined cities. Well, take any man that jumps out into the lead and controls and directs affairs, and he is called a boss. Isn't that so?"

"Now I'll give you my opinion on Senator Hill, and you can put it down, too. I'd just as leave be a tool of Mr. Platt as the tool of Mr. Hill. I'd have a more honorable man to deal with. He is always reaching out to grab some other fellow and is willing to betray his friends."

"I had introduced in the Assembly three years ago by Mr. Sullivan, of New York, an act to provide for the annexation of Long Island City to the city of New York. It was referred to the Committee on Cities, and I shall soon have it amended and reintroduced, so as to embrace more territory."

"Long Island City has about eleven square miles and about eight miles of water front along East River and Newtown Creek to the boundary line at Bowers Bay, which is valuable alike for manufacturing and residential purposes. The amendment to my bill, concerning which I have just consulted a lawyer to-day, will provide that Long Island City take in from the boundary line along the south side of Jackson avenue to Flushing Bridge, and all along the water front from the bridge along Flushing Bay to the boundary at Bowers Bay. This would make about four square miles additional and extra water front of five miles or more."

"We—that is, the people of Long Island City—would have the boulevard widened from Ninety-second street ferry and extended to Flushing Bridge, which would give the most beautiful drive about New York—more accessible than the drives in the northern part of New York. We would have also macadamized roads to extend twenty miles out. That being done and the place annexed, property values would be heightened, and this would be a place of residences, too."

"Another reason why we are for annexation is that we are a part of New York, and we shouldn't divide old friends. After your friends die you take them over to Long Island and have them placed in snug quarters. We have about thirty cemeteries in this county, but don't think that we are all dead men over here. The fact that we want to become a part of New York shows we are not."

"It is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the people that voted for Greater New York that they did not know what they were doing then, and now want the matter recommended to them."

WEAVER COLDSLY MET.

Not Thought Good Presidential Tim-ber—Populist Convention Prob-ably July 15.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—The National Committee of the Populists met at the Lindell Hotel this morning. General J. H. Weaver, who led the forlorn hope to defeat in 1892, got in from Iowa this morning. His appearance did not create much of a sensation. Nobody seemed to regard him as available Presidential material this year. In fact, the General seemed to have run his race, even among the Populists, and been laid on the shelf. He refused to talk for publication.

When he arrived Chairman Taubeneck, Senator Marion Butler, Ignatius Donnelly, Paul Vandervoort, Treasurer Rankin, of Indiana, and others were holding a caucus in Taubeneck's room. They refused to state the nature of the conference.

The fixing of the basis of representation will involve the committee in an animated, if not acrimonious, debate. Mr. Donnelly suggested as the basis of representation one delegate from each Congressional District in the United States, two delegates at large from each State, and one delegate for each 1,000 Populist voters polled in 1892, and one for each fraction thereof over 500. It is understood that Chairman Taubeneck and General Weaver are opposed to this suggested restriction.

"The silver question will be the main issue of our campaign," said Mr. Donnelly, "and I expect to be decided by the platform. And if the two old parties declare for the single standard and nominate goldbugs, which they are almost certain to do, you will see us sweep the country. While we haven't weakened the least bit in our contention for Sub-Treasuries and the government ownership of transportation and telegraph lines, we will probably eliminate these planks from our platform."

The evening was devoted to hearing the claims of cities bidding for the national convention. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Dallas, Milwaukee and Minneapolis are all aspirants. The struggle lies between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. The date of the convention will probably be July 15.

MOB IN SHELBYVILLE.

It All Comes from an Effort to Enforce Temperance Law in Indiana Town.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—Several weeks ago the law-abiding citizens of Shelbyville determined to enforce the Nicholson Temperance law, and Private Detectives Simpson and Welock were sent to help enforce the laws. They secured several hundred cases against the twelve saloon keepers, and the latter were arrested.

Their trials are now in progress, and yesterday the detectives as they were going to the Mayor's Court they were set upon by a mob and beaten. But for the timely intervention of the authorities they would have been killed. The saloon keepers say they did not incite the mob.

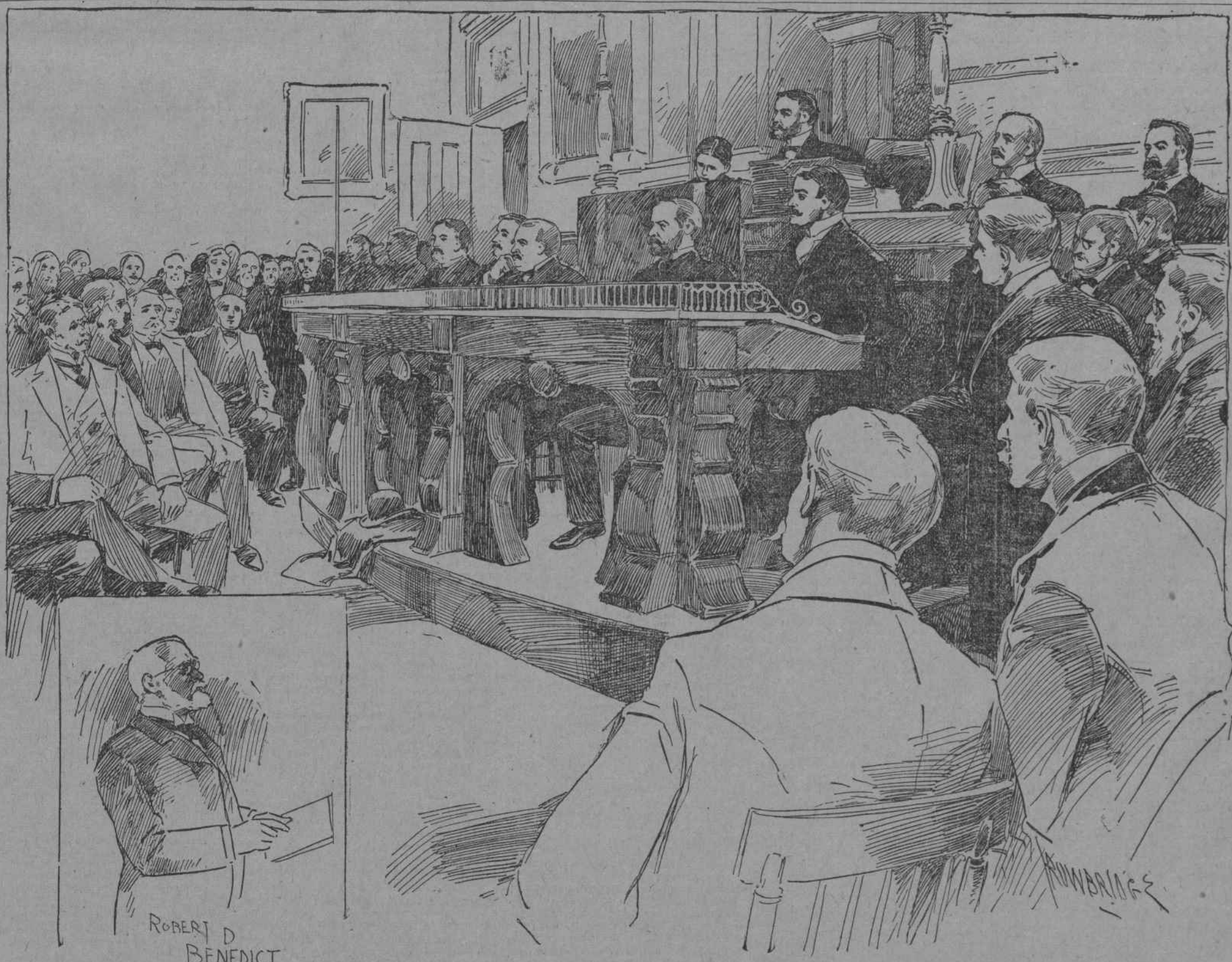
The citizens furnished guards for the detectives, and they now go to the hotel and the court under a strong and heavily armed guard. Yesterday the hotel proprietor with whom the detectives board received notice from the saloon keepers that if she did not put out the two men they would burn the house. She replied that they had killed her husband with whiskey and they were powerless now to do her harm.

Intense excitement prevails in the town and an outbreak may occur at any moment.

SEVEN MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Fatal Collapse of the Earth Above Them While They Were Sleeping in an Underground Camp.

Walterboro, S. C., Jan. 17.—Seven negro laborers on Walterboro & Western Railroad, who were sleeping in an underground camp near Williams, this county, were killed last night by the earth above falling on them.



The Lexow Committee Listening to Arguments for and Against Consolidation.

The sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Cities sat in the Common Council chamber of Brooklyn's City Hall yesterday and heard the champions of both the League of Loyal Citizens and the Consolidation League. Robert D. Benedict made the opening address for the former, basing his argument on constitutional points. Chairman Lexow cleverly disposed of these points by asking a few questions. Andrew T. White, ex-Judge Reynolds and Collector Hinrichs also spoke for the opposition. Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, H. B. Schaarmann, Frank Bailey, Abraham Abraham, Banker J. G. Jenkins and others argued in favor of the Green bill, which provides for consolidation on January 1, 1898.

(Sketches by a Journal staff artist.)